

grievously disappointed. He is nominated in place of one of the very few honest men in the present Board, and is worthy to succeed him.

A pretty reliable correspondent names Aldermen Boole, Tuomey, Platt, Genet, Peck, Smith, Brady, Lewis, Owens and Starr as composing the famous association known as "the Ring." Those we print in *Italics* are candidates for reelection next week. If they succeed, don't say we recommended them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The Message is not entirely completed yet, as the newsmongers have reported. The President is still daily engaged at the Department of State in its preparation, and has abandoned his usual morning receptions for that purpose. They will be resumed on Wednesday. The rough draft may be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow, or deferred till Friday, according to circumstances. Its tone will be, generally, conciliatory, but decided against the right or remedy of secession. An urgent appeal will be made to the North to repeal such statutes as are considered obnoxious and injurious by the South.

THE POSITION OF JUDGE WAYNE.

There is no truth in the various rumors that Judge Wayne has made any public commitments concerning the secession movement in Georgia. All his sympathies are with the Union feeling, though he does not consider it becoming in his position, and in the excited state of feeling among his own people, to take any political part now. Every Judge on the Supreme bench is for the Union, although much pressure of sectional sentiment has been brought to bear on Judge Campbell with a view of inducing him to resign, and thus second the secessionists in their scheme to break up the Government. He has resisted all such attempts patriotically, but if Alabama should proceed to the threatened extremity, he may feel himself compelled to retire.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury Report will be a brief business document, merely rehearsing the operations for the fiscal year, without making any special recommendations. The condition of the finances will be its most interesting feature. Immediate relief for the Treasury, upon the meeting of Congress, will be necessary to save the Department from actual suspension. The present balance and receipts are hardly adequate to the current demands. The most active cause operating to produce this stringency is the failure of payments on account of the recent loan, of which little more than \$5,000,000 have been received. That loan was designed to extinguish and replace the outstanding Treasury Notes as they fell due, but as the receipts from that expected source have not come in as anticipated, the Secretary has been compelled to redeem the notes as presented in coin, from the ordinary means at his command, which have been diminished by the panic and monetary stringency. This drain has been heavy, recently, from banking and other institutions desiring to fortify themselves with gold, and sometimes \$600,000 in one day have been drawn. The Secretary will continue to redeem this indebtedness as long as his funds last, though it may become necessary to cut off the drafts to disbursing officers, and postpone the pay of public officers here. As there will hardly be sufficient means in the Treasury next Monday to pay the millage and accumulated salaries of members, little delay is anticipated in rushing some relief bill through. \$11,000,000 of the loan authorized at the last session for the redemption of Treasury notes are still on hand, but could not be sold advantageously in the present state of the money market. Under these circumstances efforts will be made to carry a new issue of the Treasury notes as the only available means of satisfying public creditors, though they will not command par.

The warehousing system is found to be a great drawback on the Treasury at a time like the present, when large quantities of merchandise can be stored and payment of duties withheld. This experience has satisfied even Mr. Cobb that it ought to be abolished. The friends of a Tariff have always been opposed to it as a costly and unnecessary appendage.

THE PACIFIC MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The two military departments on the Pacific have been reunited under General Johnston, who commanded in Utah. They were only divided to give General Harney a separate command, after General Clarke had performed all the duty for which he was dispatched to the Pacific.

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Information received here from large importers in New-York states that nearly all orders for Spring goods have been materially curtailed, and therefore, in the absence of regular revenue, Congress must resort to a further use of public credit, temporarily, beside passing Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill if practicable.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The officers and crew of the Cyane, at Panama, are to be relieved by the steamer from New-York, which leaves on the 1st of December. The officers and crew of the St. Marys at the same point will probably be relieved some time next month.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

There has been no official notification concerning the reported resignation of Chief-Justice Taney as far as can be learned; there is certainly no such information at the Attorney-General's office.

By the recently ratified treaty with the Kaw (Kansas) Indians, the questions affecting the intrusions on their lands have been adjusted. Those Indians are now concentrated within defined limits, outside of which the whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been served on them to remove therefrom. The intruders on the Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them through the energy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Horatio King has returned from a family visit to Maine, and is expected to be in New-York in a few days. Both chambers of Congress are now in readiness for the members, a very few of whom, however, have yet arrived at Washington. The old Senate Chamber, the improvements having been completed, will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December session.

Measures, Sweney, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co. quote Virginia money to-day at 6 per cent discount for specie, and 3 per cent discount for currency. Exchange on New-York at 3 per cent premium. There has been no official information received of the resignation of Chief-Justice Taney.

Rapture with Fern.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The Government today received a dispatch from Minister Clay, stating that he had, pursuant to instructions, demanded his passport, and was on his way home. Shortly after this information came to the Executive, the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passport, and thus all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is terminated. The amount of unadjusted claims against Peru on account of the seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Little Thompson is \$155,000. Mr. Clay has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

The Kansas Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. Judge Williams, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. His Court has not been molested; Fort Scott has not been attacked; Paris, nor any other place, has not been sacked; Montgomery's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to; not one cent has been given him or his men from recent Eastern contributions; no arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported. All their arms have been in the Territories for years, and I challenge contrary proof. All such statements as the Judge has made are vile fabrications that are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or ignorance. It is admitted, however, that exciting events are upon us.

The New-York Election Returns.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The official footings on Electors, as far as heard from, assuming Orange and Sullivan Counties as heretofore reported, are as follows:

Lincoln Electors.....362,646

Fusion Electors.....312,510

Maj. for Lincoln.....50,136

The Canvassers not having received returns from Orange and Sullivan Counties, completed the canvass without their vote, and adjourned to meet December 7, to canvass the State ticket.

Slave Extradition Case in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The extradition case of a fugitive slave named Jackson, from Missouri, now in custody in Brantford, charged with murder, and escaping from slavery, was urged at length here on Saturday before the Court of Queen's Bench. The decision whether he be given up to the United States authorities will be rendered on Thursday.

The Gale on Lake Erie.

RUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most severe that has occurred here in many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy, the demolition of the easting house of Palmer & Wadsworth, which was in course of erection, being the principal case.

The marine losses, as far as heard from, are as follows:

The schooner Comet, with a cargo of oats, is ashore in the Bay.

The bark Torrent, with a cargo of coal, is ashore near Barcelona.

The schooner Fanny Gardner is ashore near the Comet. She has no cargo.

The propeller Forest Queen, ashore at Baley's Harbor, has gone to pieces.

A large propeller, supposed to be the Dacotah, of the New-York Central Railroad line, is ashore at Eighteen Mile Creek. She left Buffalo on Friday afternoon, with a double crew on board, all of whom have perished.

The propeller Jersey City, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, is reported to have foundered near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.

Two or three propellers and a number of sail vessels are on the Canada shore.

Most of the fleet of vessels bound down have arrived safely, the losses being confined mostly to vessels bound up.

The schooner J. S. Newhouse is ashore near Goodrich, C. W. Schooner Wm. Maxwell is ashore above Leaf Point, the crew all perished except one.

The schooner Sacramento is ashore near Port Colborne. The schooner Tornado, with a cargo of corn from Chicago, is wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost and vessel gone to pieces.

The schooner Enterprise is ashore at Long Point. The schooner Arctic is ashore at Presque Isle. The schooner Scalloway is ashore near Port Stanley, and has gone to pieces.

The schooner Wm. Case of Chicago, and W. P. Goodell of Buffalo, were today towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the Goodell more or less frozen. The brig Great Mann, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore near Goodrich, C. W.; crew all lost, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Capt. of Detroit arrived at Goodrich safe; reports seeing a loaded vessel in the Lake, running under bare poles in heavy seas and thinks she may have foundered.

The schooner Cuyahoga is ashore at Port Colborne, and the Jennie Mack, three miles above them.

Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore at Point Albino. The bark Sunshine and schooner Kenisha are safe under Long Point, but damaged.

The schooner Marco Polo is capsized near Long Point.

The schooners St. George, Mary, Wild, River, and two or three others, names unknown, are ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

(Edw. W. Walter, secy. of the Board of Underwriters of this city, received the following dispatch last evening.)

It has been blowing heavy from the north-west, and snowing. The propeller Wabash Valley, from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, Lake Michigan, is ashore at Muskegon. Vessel and cargo reported a total loss.

The propeller Forest Queen, with grain, flour, &c., from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore in Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan. Vessel and cargo totally lost.

The schooner Comet, with grain, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore in our bay. The crew have partly been rescued from her. The vessel will probably be got off, and the cargo saved in a damaged state.

The propeller Dacotah, from Buffalo to the upper lakes, with a full cargo of goods, was totally lost a few miles above here. Crew all lost.

The Gale on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

Accounts of the effect of the recent severe gale are coming in from every quarter. The schooner J. J. Morley ran ashore near Kingston; Grace Cook at Point Peninsula; Minnie, dragged both her anchors and went ashore near Cape Vincent; and Marquette went ashore on Nelson's Island. Over 30 vessels, bound to this port, are still to arrive. The weather is moderating slowly.

The following vessels are reported as having met with disaster:

The schooner Forest, is frozen in the ice, near Trenton.

The schooner Cascade has been driven to Sackett's Harbor, disabled, and with sales gone. She is loaded with wheat.

The schooner Jeannie P. Mack is ashore, with a cargo of coal, ten miles above Port Colborne, on Lake Erie.

The schooner Mary Selma, with lumber, is ashore in Champlain Bay.

The schooner Comet, with grain, is ashore near Big Sodus.

The schooner Queen City is ashore at Kingston; has lost boats, sails, &c.

A propeller, cutter ran ashore eight miles below Saint Mills, Canada, and subsequently went to pieces.

The schooner Augustus Handy is ashore in South Bay; canvas and boat gone; leaking badly.

A steamer from Kingston reports seven vessels ashore between that place and Sackett's Harbor.

There is a blowing snow storm from the south-east now raging here.

THE PRINCE ALBERT OUTWARD BOUND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived from New-York at noon on Monday, and sailed at 1 o'clock for Galway. She was detained by thick weather. There has been incessant rain here since the 26th inst.

Important From South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

This city has presented an unusually busy appearance to-day, for the members, and other persons interested in their deliberations, have been arriving to the extent of the capacity of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a Convention.

The Legislature, however, has just read, for the first time, a bill to amend the State, and to raise \$400,000 for that purpose.

Out of the 157 members there is not a single man who is known to be a secessionist; every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that, if a single member avowed his sentiments to the contrary, he would be summarily dealt with. There is little said here, however, upon the great question which now agitates the nation. The people have resorted to quietude, but it is the repose of settled conviction, and calm, deliberate determination.

There is but one sentiment prevailing the minds of the entire community, a sentiment that is entering the souls by all classes of citizens; and that is, that South Carolina will not, under any circumstances, remain in the Union. There are many men in South Carolina who have been deeply devoted to the Union, men who deeply deplore the necessity that has existed for its dissolution. There are very few in the State who would not have remained in the Union, if the question was not permitted to sit under the protecting wings of the parent confederacy; and the great heart of the State, as represented in the thousands of her people, has bled as she has been compelled to deliberately and conscientiously resolve that she could not remain in the Union, and setting the punishment of secession within her own boundaries, she must either give up the Union or give up all elements of her own vitality; and the first law of nature demanded that she should protect herself. Therefore South Carolina is now out of the Union as much as she can be. All that remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact by the Convention which is to meet on the 17th of December. No human power, nothing but an interposition of Providence can avert it. It is a great pity that the North did not, and does not, or will not, understand the South and her institutions in their true character; for if they did matters would certainly never have come to the present condition. But the State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the Federal Government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, 70,000 soldiers within her own boundaries, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they will sooner die, or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of Northern encroachments on her rights.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason on the part of the State, and setting the punishment for that offense. It is believed that will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the army. He probably will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end the proposition is made to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool favorably thought of.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA JUIVE.

The Academy of Music is dead! Long live the Academy! Soon as a manager is named by the salaries and lean audiences, he does not incline to help or support, but reads the Pleasures of Hope, and Distance, that is the next season, lending enchantment to the view, he recomposes himself to parchment in liquid Italian whereon the singers wear notes and he swears cash. Notwithstanding the stiff-neckedness of last season, and the predominance of defeat, Mr. Ullman has come to the rescue of the musical world. He is of opinion that a city of a million of inhabitants, including its cotangents via the ferries—with an opera-house costing some \$400,000, and where musicians abound, should not be without a lyrical drama. Accordingly, the wrecks of the departed season stand the manure for this, and the manager boldly began last night with an expensively mounted and illustrated work, *La Juive*. The house was crowded with the customary elegance and criticism of similar occasions; and there were the life and eagerness of fresh actors and auditors.

Madame Fabry is identified here with the character of the Jewess, for up to this time no one else has performed it. The number of times she gave it at the Winter Garden was sufficient to interpret the composer to the popular ear, and to create a wish with amateurs to hear the work again. And the same may be said of Mr. Stigelli as the strong-minded and strong-voiced Jew—certainly the most vigorous and truthful of his delineations. "The Jewess," accordingly, being borne on the wings of the applause it gained at Mr. Stuart's theater, has settled in the Academy. The character of the Princess, in this second edition, was done by the favorite soprano, Madame Bishop, and that of the Cardinal by no less a person than Formes. "The Jewess" was, if we recollect right, promised for last season at the Academy. Much was said of the ravishing costumes, transcendent armor, heroic tableaux and processions, and all the accessories such as the French grand opera house at Paris, delights to display. It may safely be assumed that Mr. Ullman has been a long while in making his multitudinous and brilliant preparations; importing the chivalric suits—as they are not manufactured here—copying or improving on the original scenery of the French Academy, studying "the business," as the action and groupings are called theatrically, and perfecting the imitations of the Parisian performance, such as Halcyon and Scribner, composer and author, approved.

Mr. Ullman is not seated in his premonitory advertisements, and the descriptions of the theologians, dignitaries, and acolytes—knights, soldiers, horses, and grandeur of the church-militant—not forgetting the holiday suits of "441" of the great unwashed, were as soul-subduing as the catalogue of the Versailles Palace, which the verdant American traveler studies, previous to "doing" that marvellous offspring of taste and taxes.

A subject well worthy the attention of the traveler is the prodigious invention displayed in the stage-illustrations of Paris. Whether of the minute and private, or vast and public character, the merit is equal. The only time we ever saw "Macbeth" put on the stage in a manner worthy the author, or indicative of a comprehension of the weird, fantastic, and terrible character which pervades it, was at the *Odéon*, Paris, a translation being given. The Witches were not like ragged Tombs "revolvers"—but imperative, volant, Fates, messengers of doom and perdition. The apparition of Banquo's ghost was not a piece of farcical materialism—the actor all alive with a dash of red paint on his face—but the bruised, blood-stained corpse rising into his chair among a company in intent on the feast, and so ghastly and sublime in his spiritual sorrow that the genius and culture of France shuddered at the sight, and confessed the supremacy of Shakespeare. So, too, in the ingenious combinations and verisimilitudes of the opera. Take, for example, the cleverness of the end of the first act of the piece given last night: A great Christian fête-day—cardinals, bishops, magistrates, rabble: a procession, as though dug up out of five hundred years decay, and rendered beautifully vital, passes before the eye. But this is simply brilliant. It is sunlight without shadow. And so the keen-eyed dramatist introduces his dark tints. Society, like Noah Claypole, always requires somebody to kick, especially in its patriotic and theological moods. Most truthfully does the intellectual Jew and his lovely daughter—(who turned out to be somebody else)—appear as the articles kicked in this moving scene, and what a capital lyrical medium it becomes. For, amidst the tread of the multitude, and sparkling of the gala-day, and the ecstasy of a triumphant faith, is heard the voice of paternal love, and of ghastly fear of his religious foes and persecutors, so harrowing that the audience, enjoying his misery, cannot restrain themselves, and the claque is stifled in universal approbation. This bit of music was written for Duprez, who loved the part. It deals in the highest range of